

## **II. REMARKS**

Claims 1-56 are pending in the present application.

Claims 21 and 42-43, are amended to recite “the intelligent agenda ~~contains~~ **comprises** a timer.” Support for this amendment may be found in at least the previous version of the claim and Specification paragraph [0066]. These amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims in the face of prior art. No new matter has been entered.

Claims 12, 33, and 43 are amended to recite “responsive to the determination that the user has limited the ~~number~~ **type** of topics on the outline,” to correct an antecedent basis issue found by Applicant. Support for these amendments may be found in at least Specification paragraphs [0055] and [0058]. These amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims in the face of prior art. No new matter has been entered.

Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness**

*The Examiner rejected claims 1-5, 8-26, 29-43, and 46-56 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1) in view of Dieberger et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1), Yacovone et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0109712 A1), and screen shots of Microsoft PowerPoint 2000 (“PowerPoint Screen Shots”). Office Action pp. 2-16.*

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 827 (1987).

“To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.” *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted).

The Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *See In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1073, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner must make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), *viz.*, (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art. “[T]he examiner bears the initial burden, on review of the prior art or on any other ground, of presenting a *prima facie* case of unpatentability.” *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Furthermore, “‘there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness’ . . . . [H]owever, the analysis need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.” *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). Obviousness

is then determined on the basis of the evidence as a whole and the relative persuasiveness of the arguments. *See Oetiker*, 977 F.2d at 1445, 24 USPQ2d at 1444; *Piasecki*, 745 F.2d at 1472, 223 USPQ at 788.

#### **Claims 1-5 and 8-26**

Claim 1 recites “displays an outline in a corner on each of a plurality of slides.” The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches “displays an outline” (Office Action p.3), admits Fullerton fails to teach “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4), and alleges Dieberger teaches “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4 (citing to Dieberger para. [0021])). The combination fails to teach these limitations at least because Dieberger does not teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim. Dieberger teaches “[t]he slide map preferably forms a vertical strip displayed on the far left side of the graphical user interface” (Dieberger para. [0021]), yet Dieberger is silent to its slide map being in a corner of its graphical user interface. That the slide map is a “vertical strip” effectively precludes Dieberger’s slide map from being displayed “in a corner,” since Dieberger’s vertical strip stretches beyond a corner (*See, e.g.*, Dieberger Figure 1 element 102). The cited portions of Yacovone and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination of cited art fails to teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim.

Claim 1 also recites “wherein the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The Examiner states Fullerton displays the “contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” by providing “feedback and context information” to the user. Office Action p.5 (citing to Fullerton para. [0009] and Figure 6). However, the “feedback and “contextual information” provided by Fullerton, is not the same information as the claim’s

“contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” because Fullerton’s “feedback and context information” is relative to the current position of Fullerton’s movie rather than Fullerton’s slides. Fullerton teaches “[a] visible pointer 239 [of FIG. 6], or other graphic element, indicates the current position of the movie on the abstract tree and moves as the presentation progresses” (Fullerton para. [0114]), yet Fullerton is silent to its visible pointer indicating the contextual location of a slide in a presentation. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 1. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 2-5 and 8-21 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 2-5 and 8-21 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claim 4**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 1 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 4 recites “responsive to the determination that the user has not configured the display option, displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded.” The Examiner claims Fullerton teaches these limitations, because Fullerton discloses that the selection of “twiddles in front of outline hierarchs will collapse or expand them.” Office Action p.7. Fullerton speaks to the selection of “twiddles” during operation of the program to

expand or collapse outline parts (Fullerton, paras. [0203]-[0209]), yet Fullerton is silent to determining that a user has not configured Fullerton's twiddles. Fullerton is also silent to all of its twiddles being expanded. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach "the determination that the user has not configured the display option" and fails to teach "displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded." The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 4. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claim 9**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 1 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 9 recites "modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user." The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches these limitations, because Fullerton allows a user to resize applications with "normal resizing controls." Office Action pp. 8-9. The Examiner asserts that this resizing "inherently determine[s] the number of lines shown in the outline." While resizing applications may be used to limit the size of a window, merely resizing a window does not allow the user to specify the number of lines required in an outline. Additionally, the claim recites "modifying the outline" whereas Fullerton's resizing modifies a window, but not Fullerton's outline. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach "modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user" as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 9. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

### **Claim 12**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 1 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 12 recites “responsive to the determination that the user has configured a display option, determining whether the user has limited the type of displayed topics on the outline; and responsive to the determination that the user has limited the type of topics on the outline, modifying the outline to the type of displayed topics limited by the user.” The Examiner states Fullerton teaches this claim because the selection of “twiddles” by the user, will expand or collapse the outline hierarchs. Office Action p.10. The Examiner further asserts that within Fullerton, “the user is able to limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline, which also inherently limits the number of topics on the outline.” *Id.* Thus, the Examiner infers that within Fullerton, the user’s ability to “select the twiddles,” also allows the user to “limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline.” However, Fullerton does not teach the substance of claim 12, because Fullerton does not allow the user to limit the types of topics displayed on the outline. *See* Fullerton, para. [0209]. Rather, Fullerton merely teaches collapsing and expanding the outline, which, without more, fails to teach a user limiting “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach limiting the “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 12. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

### **Claims 22-26 and 29-42**

Claim 22 recites “displays an outline in a corner on each of a plurality of slides.” The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches “displays an outline” (Office Action p.3), admits Fullerton fails to teach “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4), and alleges Dieberger teaches “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4 (citing to Dieberger para. [0021])). Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 22 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 1). The combination fails to teach these limitations at least because Dieberger does not teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim. Dieberger teaches “[t]he slide map preferably forms a vertical strip displayed on the far left side of the graphical user interface” (Dieberger para. [0021]), yet Dieberger is silent to its slide map being in a corner of its graphical user interface. That the slide map is a “vertical strip” effectively precludes Dieberger’s slide map from being displayed “in a corner,” since Dieberger’s vertical strip stretches beyond a corner (*See, e.g.*, Dieberger Figure 1 element 102). The cited portions of Yacovone and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination of cited art fails to teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim.

Claim 22 also recites “wherein the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The Examiner states Fullerton displays the “contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” by providing “feedback and context information” to the user. Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 22 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 1, which cites to Fullerton para. [0009] and Figure 6). However, the “feedback and “contextual information” provided by Fullerton, is not the same information as the claim’s “contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” because Fullerton’s “feedback and context information” is relative to the current position of Fullerton’s movie rather than Fullerton’s slides. Fullerton teaches “[a] visible pointer 239 [of FIG. 6], or other graphic element, indicates the current

position of the movie on the abstract tree and moves as the presentation progresses” (Fullerton para. [0114]), yet Fullerton is silent to its visible pointer indicating the contextual location of a slide in a presentation. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 22. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 23-26 and 29-42 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 22. As discussed above, claim 22 comprises features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 23-26 and 29-42 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claim 25**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 22 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 25 recites “responsive to the determination that the user has not configured the display option, instructions for displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded.” The Examiner claims Fullerton teaches these limitations, because Fullerton discloses that the selection of “twiddles in front of outline hierarchs will collapse or expand them.” Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 25 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 4). Fullerton speaks to the selection of “twiddles” during operation of the program to expand or collapse outline parts (Fullerton, paras. [0203]-[0209]), yet Fullerton is silent to determining that a user has not configured Fullerton’s twiddles. Fullerton is also silent to all of its twiddles being expanded. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “the determination that the user has



not configured the display option” and fails to teach “displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded.” The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 25. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

### **Claim 30**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 22 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 30 recites “modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user.” The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches these limitations, because Fullerton allows a user to resize applications with “normal resizing controls.” Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 30 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 9). The Examiner asserts that this resizing “inherently determine[s] the number of lines shown in the outline.” While resizing applications may be used to limit the size of a window, merely resizing a window does not allow the user to specify the number of lines required in an outline. Additionally, the claim recites “modifying the outline” whereas Fullerton’s resizing modifies a window, but not Fullerton’s outline. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user” as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 30. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

### **Claim 33**

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 22 that are not taught by the combination of cited art, claim 33 recites “responsive to the determination that the user has

configured a display option, instructions for determining whether the user has limited the type of displayed topics on the outline; and responsive to the determination that the user has limited the type of topics on the outline, modifying the outline to the type of displayed topics limited by the user.” The Examiner states Fullerton teaches this claim because the selection of “twiddles” by the user, will expand or collapse the outline hierarchs. Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 33 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 12). The Examiner further asserts that within Fullerton, “the user is able to limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline, which also inherently limits the number of topics on the outline.” *Id.* Thus, the Examiner infers that within Fullerton, the user’s ability to “select the twiddles,” also allows the user to “limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline.” However, Fullerton does not teach the substance of claim 33, because Fullerton does not allow the user to limit the types of topics displayed on the outline. *See* Fullerton, para. [0209]. Rather, Fullerton merely teaches collapsing and expanding the outline, which, without more, fails to teach a user limiting “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach limiting the “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 33. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claims 43 and 46-53**

Claim 43 recites “displaying the outline in a corner on each of a plurality of slides.” The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches “displays an outline” (Office Action p.3), admits Fullerton fails to teach “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4), and alleges

Dieberger teaches “in a corner on each of a plurality of slides” (Office Action p.4 (citing to Dieberger para. [0021])). Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 43 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 1). The combination fails to teach these limitations at least because Dieberger does not teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim. Dieberger teaches “[t]he slide map preferably forms a vertical strip displayed on the far left side of the graphical user interface” (Dieberger para. [0021]), yet Dieberger is silent to its slide map being in a corner of its graphical user interface. That the slide map is a “vertical strip” effectively precludes Dieberger’s slide map from being displayed “in a corner,” since Dieberger’s vertical strip stretches beyond a corner (*See, e.g.,* Dieberger Figure 1 element 102). The cited portions of Yacovone and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination of cited art fails to teach “an outline in a corner,” as set forth in the claim.

Claim 43 also recites “wherein the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The Examiner states Fullerton displays the “contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” by providing “feedback and context information” to the user. Office Action p.5 (citing to Fullerton para. [0009] and Figure 6). However, the “feedback and “contextual information” provided by Fullerton, is not the same information as the claim’s “contextual location of a current slide in a presentation,” because Fullerton’s “feedback and context information” is relative to the current position of Fullerton’s movie rather than Fullerton’s slides. Fullerton teaches “[a] visible pointer 239 [of FIG. 6], or other graphic element, indicates the current position of the movie on the abstract tree and moves as the presentation progresses” (Fullerton para. [0114]), yet Fullerton is silent to its visible pointer indicating the contextual location of a slide in a presentation. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation.” The cited portions of

Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Claim 43 also recites “responsive to the determination that the user has not configured the display option, means for displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded.” The Examiner claims Fullerton teaches these limitations, because Fullerton discloses that the selection of “twiddles in front of outline hierarchys will collapse or expand them.” Office Action p.15 (relying on the reasoning used to reject the similar limitations of claim 4). Fullerton speaks to the selection of “twiddles” during operation of the program to expand or collapse outline parts (Fullerton, paras. [0203]-[0209]), yet Fullerton is silent to determining that a user has not configured Fullerton’s twiddles. Fullerton is also silent to all of its twiddles being expanded. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “the determination that the user has not configured the display option” and fails to teach “displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded.” The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Claim 43 also recites “modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user.” The Examiner alleges Fullerton teaches these limitations because Fullerton allows a user to resize applications with “normal resizing controls.” Office Action p.15 (relying on the reasoning used to reject the similar limitations of claim 9). The Examiner asserts that this resizing “inherently determine[s] the number of lines shown in the outline.” While resizing applications may be used to limit the size of a window, merely resizing a window does not allow the user to specify the number of lines required in an outline. Additionally, the claim recites “modifying the outline” whereas Fullerton’s resizing modifies a window, but not Fullerton’s outline. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach “modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines

limited by the user” as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Claim 43 also recites “responsive to the determination that the user has configured a display option, means for determining whether the user has limited the type of displayed topics on the outline; responsive to the determination that the user has limited the type of topics on the outline, means for modifying the outline to the type of displayed topics limited by the user.” The Examiner states Fullerton teaches this claim because the selection of “twiddles” by the user, will expand or collapse the outline hierarchs. Office Action p.14 (rejecting claim 33 with the same reasoning used to reject claim 12). The Examiner further asserts that within Fullerton, “the user is able to limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline, which also inherently limits the number of topics on the outline.” *Id.* Thus, the Examiner infers that within Fullerton, the user’s ability to “select the twiddles,” also allows the user to “limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline.” However, Fullerton does not teach the substance of claim 33, because Fullerton does not allow the user to limit the types of topics displayed on the outline. *See* Fullerton, para. [0209]. Rather, Fullerton merely teaches collapsing and expanding the outline, which, without more, fails to teach a user limiting “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. Hence, Fullerton fails to teach limiting the “types of topics,” as set forth in the claim. The cited portions of Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies.

Thus, the combination of cited art fails to teach all the limitations of claim 43. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 46-53 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 43. As discussed above, claim 43 comprises features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of

cited art. Thus, claims 46-53 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

*The Examiner rejected claims 6, 27, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1), Dieberger et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1), Yacovone et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0109712 A1), and Microsoft PowerPoint 2000 (screen print out pages 1-14 demonstrating a step by step guide showing some of the features of PowerPoint 2000, herein referred to as "Microsoft."), in view of Lee et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0218639).*

Claims 6, 27, and 44 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of one of claims 1, 22, or 43. As discussed above, claims 1, 22, and 43 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of Fullerton, Dieberger, Yacovone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots. The cited portions of Lee are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Thus, claims 6, 27, and 44 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

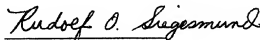
*The Examiner rejected claims 7, 28, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1), Dieberger et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1), Yacovone et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0109712 A1), and Microsoft PowerPoint 2000 (screen print out pages 1-14 demonstrating a step by step guide showing some of the features of PowerPoint 2000, herein*

*referred to as "Microsoft."), in view of Good et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2005/0138570A1).*

Claims 7, 28, and 45 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of one of claims 1, 22, or 43. As discussed above, claims 1, 22, and 43 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of Fullerton, Dieberger, Yacavone, and the PowerPoint Screen Shots. The cited portions of Good are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Furthermore, the Examiner cites to item 30 in Good Figure 1 (Office Action p.18), yet Applicant can find no mention of "item 30" within Good's figures, nor within Good's specification. The Examiner also quotes language allegedly from Good paragraph [0018], yet Applicant is unable to find the language quoted by the Examiner within paragraph [0018] of Good. Hence, the rejection fails to identify art teaching the claims of the limitations at least because the art cited by the Examiner does not contain that which is relied upon by the Examiner for the rejection. Thus, claims 7, 28, and 45 comprise features and limitations that are not taught by the combination of cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

For all the reasons asserted above, Applicant submits that the claims are now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



Rudolf O. Siegesmund  
Registration No. 37,720  
Gordon & Rees LLP  
Suite 2800  
2100 Ross Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
214-231-4660  
214-461-4053 (fax)  
[rsiegesmund@gordonrees.com](mailto:rsiegesmund@gordonrees.com)